



## High Risk Factors ~ Medical/Family History Review

This supplemental reference page is for use by early childhood team members who have access to a child's medical reports. It includes factors that indicate a need to look carefully at a child's hearing and vision. Items marked with an asterisk are high-risk factors associated with late-onset hearing loss as outlined in the 2007 *Joint Committee on Infant Hearing Position Statement*, and are included on the Washington State Dept. of Health's Newborn Screening (EHDDI) "Rescreen Card."

### **Family History:**

- ⑨ Family history of vision impairment or permanent childhood sensorineural hearing loss.\*

### **Prenatal History:**

- ⑨ In-utero infections with cytomegalovirus, herpes, toxoplasmosis, rubella, or syphilis.\*
- ⑨ Child was exposed to alcohol or drugs (e.g., cocaine, medications) prenatally.

### **Perinatal History:**

- ⑨ Child's birth weight was less than 1500 grams (3.3 pounds).
- ⑨ Child had Apgar score of 0-4 at 1 minute or 0-6 at 5 minutes.
- ⑨ Child was premature and exposed to oxygen in the hospital.
- ⑨ NICU stay of more than 5 days including any of the following regardless of length of stay: ECMO, assisted ventilation, exposure to ototoxic medications or loop diuretics, and hyperbilirubinemia that required exchange transfusion.\*
- ⑨ Craniofacial anomalies, including those with abnormalities of the eyes, pinna (external ear) and the ear canal.\*

### **Postnatal History:**

- ⑨ Child had bacterial meningitis or other infection (e.g., encephalitis, Group B strep, E. coli).
- ⑨ Child sustained head trauma associated with loss of consciousness or skull fracture (including "shaken baby syndrome").
- ⑨ Child has neurological disorders, such as seizures.
- ⑨ Syndrome known to include a sensorineural and/or conductive hearing loss\* and/or visual impairment (e.g., Alport, CHARGE, Down syndrome, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, Goldenhar, Hurler, Jervell Lange-Nielson, Norrie, Pendred, Refsum, Trisomy 13, Usher, Waardenburg, Wolf-Hirschhorn).
- ⑨ Child has cerebral palsy.
- ⑨ Child has hydrocephaly.
- ⑨ Child had an excessive fever for a prolonged period of time.
- ⑨ Child was given "mycin" drugs or other known ototoxic medications (e.g., chemotherapeutic agents or aminoglycosides).